

## MARINE RULES FOR AIRSHIPS' CONTROL

Interallied Board Planning to Regulate Traffic on Navigation Basis.

## RIGID TESTS FOR PILOTS

Germany to Pay All Costs of Destroying Munitions and Fortresses.

G. S. ADAMS.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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PARIS, March 22.—The sub-commission appointed by the Interallied Commission on navigation to continue examining with the greatest care various questions within their respective spheres. Although no definite decision can be said to have been reached, it appears probable that all air vessels will have to obey rules similar to those laid down for maritime shipping.

Passing on the right hand will be a universal rule. At night machines will be compelled to carry front, rear and side lights. Aerial "roads" will come into use in much the same way as old land roads, merely from custom. Various routes naturally have been formed by past flying, and others will be gradually. As soon as a certain route is seen by the authorities to be frequented landing stages, guiding lights at night and visible signs for the day will be established.

The commission also is considering what qualifications will be necessary before a driving license for personal conveyance and for carrying passengers will be granted. The pilot's certificate has been of varying standard in the past. This is to be changed. It is probable flying tests in the future will be more exacting than were for war pilots, and it may be that two certificates will be authorized, that of an apprentice allowing the holder to fly within a restricted area, and then the certificate of a finished pilot.

**Medical Tests for Pilots.**  
A standard medical certificate will also have to be possessed by a pilot. In the past health qualifications varied with the climatic conditions of the country in which the flying was done. The new health test will qualify the pilot for flying the world over.

The British proposal in regard to frontier control seems to find general favor. The French, however, to save time in the new organization, appear to have decided to adopt the D. C. A. (defense center aviation) system, which was used during the war. It is certain it will be an international agreement that all planes passing a frontier will be obliged to land in specified aerodromes on the frontier line to have papers and cargoes examined.

The commission seems still in difficulty in regard to flying regulations to be imposed on enemy countries. It is very difficult to be sure that peace time laws will not be able to be framed in a short space of time into war machines. Yet it is rather hard to guarantee that if flying is prohibited there the order will be obeyed.

The possible outcome is that the allies will take a longer lease on all commercial aerial lines in Germany. That would prevent the growth of flying on a large scale for certain period. Such an agreement would necessarily have to be a clause in the peace treaty.

## Enforcing Terms on Foe.

For the execution of various military naval and air terms outlined in these dispatches Thursday's time limit will be controlled by special appointed interallied commissions of control. Those commissions will be entrusted with the duty of supervising the strict execution of all destructions of materials to be carried out at the expense of the German Government and will communicate to the German authorities the decisions which the allied Governments have reached. It is the right to take or which execution of military, naval or air terms may necessitate.

Those commissions of control will be entitled to establish their headquarters at the seat of the German Government and appoint any number of sub-commissions, which, together with members of the main commission, will have the right to travel anywhere in Germany on their mission.

The German Government will be asked to attach duly qualified representatives to act as liaison between the various interallied commission and the German Government. An interesting provision is included which lays down that Germany must at her own cost furnish all the labor and material to be used in delivering and destroying war material, as well as the fortifications.

## TYLER INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Brooklyn Detectives in St. Louis to Escort Prisoner Back.

Indictments on two counts were found by the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday against Roy Tyler, under arrest in St. Louis for complicity in the killing of two officials of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank and the theft of more than \$12,000. The first count charges murder in the first degree for the death of De Witt C. Peal, the paying teller, and Henry W. Coons, assistant cashier. The second count charges assault in the first degree for shooting Detective Albert Dooly. The evidence was presented by District Attorney Harry E. Lewis and is said to have been based on affidavits of George McCullough and John Mulligan, who identified a picture of Tyler in the Rogues' Gallery as the taller of the robbers.

McCullough was the driver of the taxicab in which the two bandits drove to the vicinity of the bank. Mulligan is starter for the taxi company. It is understood that Tyler will not fight extradition to face the indictments. Detectives Bernard Davis and William Roddy of Brooklyn headquarters were due to start for this city with the prisoner yesterday.

## GERMANS TO FIGHT POLES AT DANZIG

Teutonic Commander Refuses Demands of Allies.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—At a meeting of the Armistice Commission on Thursday, Gen. Baron von Haeselerstein, according to a despatch from Berlin, transmitted to Gen. Nudant, Marshal Foch's representative, saying that the German Government could in no case permit Polish troops to land at Danzig and pass through the country, "as it would lead to an attempt to bloody oppress the undoubted German majority in West Prussia." The note said the Government also refused to permit allied officers to travel unrestrictedly without supervision in the territories east of the Vistula.

Gen. Nudant, remarking that the note categorically rejected all the proposals and demands of the associated Governments, said he would transmit it to Marshal Foch.

Berlin newspapers protest in strong terms against the reported proposals of the Allied Supreme Council to give Poland a corridor through Germany to the Baltic.

The *Zeitungs am Mittag* says it is certain that an attempt to land Polish troops at Danzig will be opposed by military forces. Theodor Wolff, writing in the *Tagblatt*, says that if the landing of Polish troops cannot be prevented no German delegates would go to the Peace Conference. The *Germanische* declares that no German Government would sign a peace treaty containing the reported conditions.

## PROHIBITION IN U. S. HITS FRANCE HARD

Wine Growers See Losses of Millions With Best Customer Shut Off.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, March 22.—Prohibition in America, in former times an alien, far off subject to which the burden of the enormous national debt, this revenue is needed more urgently than ever before. Enactment of prohibition in the United States has upset many plans here for the sale of French wines.

A good many merchants had come to believe there would be an extraordinary amount of business after the war with the United States, but these expectations have been shattered by the definite decision of America in favor of the new amendment.

There is a large crop of editorial articles this week in the French newspapers characterizing the prohibition measure as "ridiculous, grotesque and excessively hypocritical." Some say they are unable to understand how any rational Government could have enacted such a law. *Le Petit Republicain* suggests pleasantly that it is a sign of weakness as any Government that has recourse to such legislation confesses itself powerless to fight the abuse of alcohol and the evils arising from it.

*L'Avenir* says that France will pay dearly for this prohibition, but adds that the nation is counting upon the Americans who are returning to the United States to demand the repeal of such "senseless legislation."

The shutting out of France's chief product from America will not be without its reaction upon importations from America. Already the French Government is planning to increase the import duty on manufactured steel from the United States, as the reciprocal arrangement which has existed between France and the United States for the reduction of the import tax on American goods in France and vice versa has been terminated automatically.

Representatives here of the American Chamber of Commerce believe this action will hit American manufacturers hard, particularly makers of automobiles and agricultural machinery.

## LAST OF FRENCH FLEET SAILS.

Cruiser Gloire One of Five Warships With Base Here.

The cruiser *Gloire*, last of a fleet of five French warships, sailed for America yesterday afternoon. The American waters under Vice-Admiral Albert Gleaves, to convey American transports, sailed for France last night. The cruiser, which carried Rear Admiral Groux, French commander of the little fleet, was the flagship of the French warships at the American base, where they were being stationed. The latter vessel was sunk by a German submarine last August while conveying American cargo transports to the Bay of Biscay.

Admiral Groux and Admiral Gleaves exchanged greetings and thanks by wireless last night as the *Gloire* passed down the bay.

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## CUMMINGS DODGES QUERY ON IRELAND

At Bay State Dinner Refuses to Reveal Position of Democratic National Body.

DEFENDS LEAGUE PLAN

Senator Walsh Says Boys Who Fought Will Stand by President Now.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22.—Hon. S. Cummings, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Senator David I. Walsh were the principal speakers here to-night at the "Victory Dinner," which was attended by more than 300 Democrats from all over the state.

Mr. Cummings said Democratic achievements in the way of domestic reforms constituted a "miracle of legislative progress" and declared the Republican party had been captured by reactionaries who elected Mondell floor leader of the House and are seeking to place Penrose in charge of the Senate Committee on Finance.

Speaking of the League of Nations, he said, Senator Lodge is in favor of such a league if he can draw the document himself, but is utterly opposed to it if President Wilson has any hand in framing it. He still hoped "the great project would not become a partisan question."

Senator Walsh, referring to the league problem, said: "Our boys stood behind the President in the trenches and will stand by him now."

The harmony of the dinner was threatened only once, when Francis J. Ginnern of Boston interrupted Mr. Cummings to ask what was the stand of the National Committee in regard to Ireland. The incident was smoothed over and there were no further interruptions.

## BRITISH TROOPS IN TRIUMPHAL MARCH

Industrial Harmony Gives Zest to Great Parade.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, March 22.—The bright prospect for peace and the industrial harmony brought out to-day one of the largest crowds in the last decade to witness the triumphal march of Great Britain's oldest and most honored military organizations. Under the bright spring sky the heroes of countless battles marched through lanes of densely packed humanity and received the plaudits of their countrymen who expressed their admiration of the fighting men in a way seldom seen in London.

The Guards lacked the bright display of peace time uniforms but they marched with the consciousness of victors. The Irish Guards especially were cheered because they went to the war regardless of political animosities and fought with the bravest.

LONDON, March 22.—The first triumphal march on a large scale of British troops which have fought in France and Belgium occurred here to-day. Fourteen battalions of the Guards, representatives of all units of Great Britain's crack corps, accompanied by their bands, proceeded from their barracks to Buckingham Palace, where they were reviewed by King George. The route of march thence led through the main streets of the city.

All along the parade route great crowds assembled to cheer the men, many of whom belonged to the "Old Contemptibles," and had fought from August, 1914, until the signing of the armistice.

The shutting out of France's chief product from America will not be without its reaction upon importations from America. Already the French Government is planning to increase the import duty on manufactured steel from the United States, as the reciprocal arrangement which has existed between France and the United States for the reduction of the import tax on American goods in France and vice versa has been terminated automatically.

Representatives here of the American Chamber of Commerce believe this action will hit American manufacturers hard, particularly makers of automobiles and agricultural machinery.

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## MACKAY IS OUSTED FROM THE POSTAL

Continued from First Page.

them, these officials have refused or failed to follow out the instructions of the Department in the management of the properties, and failed to put into operation promptly the wage schedule and the eight hour day, and in various ways endeavored to embarrass and discredit the Government operation of the wires.

"The reason for the refusal of the Department to grant the compensation asked for was that the sworn statement submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of the company placed the net income for 1917 at \$117,264, while the sworn statements they made here would place the net income for the same year at \$4,455,533.34."

In the company's return to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1916, the value of the plant and equipment of the Postal was placed at \$6,647,472, but the officers of the company since have "devised" a way to make any statement of value to the wire control board, although repeatedly requested to do so.

## Court Action Is Looked For.

Officials of the Post Office Department are expecting a legal fight from the officials of the Postal company. Some officials here expect that the Postal company will sue the Post Office Department for the exact form to halt the execution of the order. The Postal company officials who are relieved continue their connection with the Postal company, the authority of Postmaster-General Burleson extending only to the actual control and operation of the company's plant.

Edward Reynolds, vice-president and general manager of the Postal, was relieved by Postmaster-General Burleson last January. Reynolds, the former secretary, is now obstructing operation under the Government.

## PURE CONFISCATION, SAYS A POSTAL MAN

Threatens Appeal to Congress Against "Despotic Act."

Postmaster-General Burleson's order depriving Clarence H. Mackay and his associates from the control of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company was delivered in the company's offices at noon yesterday.

Mr. Mackay was out of town for the week and when the order was received, he called forth a statement last night from Mr. Deegan, the former secretary, in which he accused the Postmaster-General of "a deliberate attempt to disfigure the facts" and "with trying to confiscate our money in order to pay it to the Western Union."

Mr. Deegan, who refers to the Postmaster-General as "Burleson" in his statement, characterizes the order as "one of the most despotic acts in the history of government" and intimates that the matter will be taken before Congress as soon as it meets.

After stating that the Burleson order was delivered "without any word of warning or previous notice and in the absence of Mr. Mackay from the city for the week end," the statement issued by Mr. Deegan says:

"Burleson gives as a reason for the order that we have failed to carry out his orders and instructions. We do not know what Burleson refers to in the way of orders and instructions. This is all a pretence. The statement by Burleson that we failed to put into effect promptly the wage schedule is a distortion. We announced an increase in the wages of all our employees on March 5 to take effect on January 1, 1919, which was more generous than that ordered by Burleson."

**Western Union Plan, He Says.**  
"The Burleson schedule was based entirely on the Western Union plan of organization, which is different from ours, and it was impossible to apply Burleson's schedule to our organization."

Mr. Burleson's operating board admitted this and told us to do the best we could with it, and we did the best we could with it, which is even better than Burleson's plan, which later was distributed to the marchers at the end of the parade.

To-day more than 2,000 boys of the division, including many wounded men, will see a show at the Park Theatre, given by the talent of Reisenweber's and the E. F. Keith theatres.

The vanguard of the Twenty-seventh men will arrive this afternoon. It will include the Brooklyn and Bronx units, who will participate in local parades to-morrow. The 10th Field Artillery will parade in the Bronx from Willis Avenue Bridge to McKinley Square, where it will be reviewed by Borough President Henry Thuermer. The 10th Engineers, formerly the Twenty-second Regiment, will parade through Washington Heights to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Broadway and St. Nicholas avenue are being garishly decorated for the occasion.

## Celebration in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn will have its own Victory celebration to-morrow. When the different units arrive from the river they will be escorted to the different armories by guardsmen, who, they will remain overnight and be billeted until Tuesday. The 10th Field Artillery and the Headquarters Brigade of the Fifty-second Field Artillery will detain at the Park avenue yards this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The other men of the division will arrive in New York to-morrow and will go at once to the armories assigned to them. On Monday afternoon the men will fill

## 30,000 Lunch Boxes for Marchers.

Hot food for the 1,000 musicians of the twenty National Guard bands which will play at fixed points along the line of march will be furnished free by the Y. M. C. A. from two rolling kitchens of the type which were used at Chateau Thierry and other fronts. While the division is preparing to start the "Y" workers will fill 30,000 lunch boxes to

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